Factors influencing birthweight like gender, duration of gestation and gestational weight gain can modify neonatal adiposity.

REFERENCES

Abstract 385 Figure 1 Indications for SST in patients admitted to King College London and St Thomas’s hospital neonatal units between 1/1/2017 and 31/12/2019

However, there were not enough patients to establish the presence of a statistically significant relationship between random cortisol levels and outcome of the SST.

This study has sparked discussion as to whether the creation of a guideline outlining the appropriate use of the SST would be useful within a neonatal setting. Currently, there are guidelines for the use of the SST in paediatric patients at both St Thomas’ Hospital and King’s College Hospital but no specific guidelines for the neonatal population.

In conclusion, this project supports the view that SSTs are an important diagnostic tool, as it identifies patients who need lifesaving treatment for adrenal insufficiency. However, there is a need for guidance specific to the neonatal population.

Abstract 408 SHORT STATURE: PROBLEM SEVERITY AND ETIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN PATIENTS PRESENTED TO TWO PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY CLINICS IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN

Aims Short stature is one of the most common growth-related problems in children. This study aimed to determine the number of cases and etiological characteristics of short stature among patients presenting to two pediatric endocrinology clinics in Khartoum, Sudan.

Methods This was a cross-sectional survey conducted at two pediatric endocrinology clinics. Records of all patients who presented for the evaluation of short stature during the period of JAN-2006 to DEC-2018 were assessed. Data was collected using a structured data sheet that involved medical history, physical examination, and laboratory tests. T-test and Chi-square test were used as statistical tests.

Results Records of 1135 cases were included. 67 (6%) were found to be not short and 1068 (94%) satisfied the short stature criteria, of these, 241/1068 (23%) were excluded because of incomplete records and loss to follow up. Therefore, 827 cases were analyzed. Figure 1

The chronological age at presentation ranged from 1 to 31 years, with mean of 10.64±5.22 years. 461 (55.74%) cases were boys and 366 (44.26%) were girls. The mean age at presentation in boys was 10.75±5.47 years compared to